

## Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA

## § 29.1015

### § 29.1002 Body.

The thickness and density of a leaf or the weight per unit of surface. (See Elements of Quality Chart.)

### § 29.1003 Class.

A major division of tobacco based on method of cure or principal usage.

### § 29.1004 Clean.

Tobacco is described as clean when it contains only a normal amount of sand or soil particles. Leaves grown on the lower position of the stalk normally contain more sand or dirt than those from higher stalk positions. (See Rule 4.)

### § 29.1005 Color.

The third factor of a grade based on the relative hues, saturations or chromas, and color values common to the type.

### § 29.1006 Color intensity.

The varying degree of saturation or chroma. Color intensity as applied to tobacco describes the strength or weakness of a specific color or hue. (See Elements of Quality Chart.)

### § 29.1007 Color symbols.

As applied to flue-cured tobacco, color symbols are L—lemon, F—orange, FR—orange red, R—red, V—greenish, K—variegated, KR—variegated red or scorched, G—green, GR—green red, GK—green variegated (may be scorched), GG—gray green, KL—variegated lemon, KF—variegated orange, KV—variegated greenish, KM—variegated (scorched) mixed, KD—variegated dark red, and LL—whitish-lemon.

[48 FR 29670, June 28, 1983]

### § 29.1008 Combination symbols.

A color or group symbol used with another symbol to form the third factor of a grademark to denote a particular side or characteristic of the tobacco. As applied to flue-cured tobacco, the combination symbols are XL—lug side, PO—oxidized primings, XO—oxidized lugs or cutters, BO—oxidized leaf or smoking leaf, GL—thin-bodied nondescript, GF—medium-bodied nondescript, LP—lemon (primings side),

and FP—orange (primings side), KK—excessively scorched.

[48 FR 29671, June 28, 1983, as amended at 51 FR 25027, July 10, 1986]

### § 29.1009 Condition.

The state of tobacco which results from the method of preparation or from the degree of fermentation. Words used to describe the condition of tobacco are: Undried, air-dried, steam-dried, sweating, sweated, and aged.

### § 29.1010 Crude.

A subdegree of maturity. Crude leaves are usually hard and slick as a result of extreme immaturity. A similar condition may result from fire-kill, sunburn, or sunscald. Any leaf which is crude to the extent of 20 percent or more of its surface may be described as crude. (See Rule 20.)

### § 29.1011 Cured.

Tobacco dried of its sap by either natural or artificial processes.

### § 29.1012 Damage.

The effect of mold, must, rot, black rot, or other fungus or bacterial diseases which attack tobacco in its cured state. Tobacco having the odor of mold, must, or rot is considered damaged. (See Rule 21.)

### § 29.1013 Dirty.

The state of tobacco containing moderate to excessive amounts of dirt or sand, or tobacco to which additional quantities of dirt or sand have been added. (See Rule 24.)

### § 29.1014 Elasticity.

The flexible, springy nature of the tobacco leaf to recover approximately its original size and shape after it has been stretched.

### § 29.1015 Elements of quality.

Elements of quality and the degrees used in the specifications of the Official Standard Grades for Flue-cured, U.S. Types 11-14, and Foreign Type 92 are shown in chart form. Words have been selected to describe the degrees of each element.

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